THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHE THRICE A-WEEK,—EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.—PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

XLV.] TUESDAY, 10 OCTOBER, 1837. [NO. 9434

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER, The new Liverpool built Ship *Knox*, of 540 Tons, (per new scale of urement) *John Thompson*, Commander, on her second voyage, and sails very

or terms apply to,
DUNCAN, GIBB AND Co.
Dadys Buildings, 10th October, 1837.

FOR LONDON—The well known fast sailing Ship *Boyne*, Capt. *orge Richardson*, of 650 Tons, burthen, ressly fitted up for Passengers and has Surgeon attached, expected to arrive t week in November, and will have ck dispatch, plans of her spacious ac- mmodations may be had on application to *and M. Pestonjee*.—Bombay, 10th Octo- 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The well known river-built Ship *Sarah*, Captain *T. Whiteside*; will sail 15th November as excellent accommodations for Passen- s, carries an experienced Surgeon, and ll call on the Coast if sufficient induce- ent offer.—For Freight or Passage, ap- y to, GREY AND Co.
ampart Row, 10th October, 1837.

NOTICE.—MR. ROBERT GLASSPOOLE LANCASTER, is authorized to sign for s by procuration. GREY AND Co.
Bombay, 7th October, 1837.

NOTICE.—MR. J. D. EAST, Miniature and Portrait Painter from London, ing established himself at this Presiden- requests the support of his friends and e public.

Mr. East will give lessons in Miniature ainting.

For Portraits, one third the amount to be id on the first sitting, the remainder on elivery.

All orders and references sent to *Mr. Mal- ery's*, Circulating Library in Church lane, ill meet with prompt attention.

SALE, Bills on Her Majesty's reasury, at 30 days sight, apply to
MACVICAR, BURN AND Co.
art Row, 9th October, 1837.

CORE CARDAMOMS AND PEPPER.

ndersigned is authorized to invite enders for the above (the collection present season) until further notice.

black Cardamoms will be picked out therwise not classed as formerly, sepa- Tenders will be received for the black : whole may be tendered for at once or in quantity, not less than one hundred ndies, the Cardamoms in store are up- rds of 400 Candies of 600 lbs. Avoir- ois, they will be delivered, packed in able mat Robins and shipped at the ex- nce of Goverument, free of duty as usual.

The quantity of Pepper expected is about 000 Candies of 500 lbs. Avoirdupois and ill be packed and delivered in the same anner as the Cardamoms.

A deposit of 150 Rs ₰ Candy on the Cardamoms and of 10 Rs ₰ Candy on the Pepper, will be required 25 days after the enders are accepted if from a distance and ight days after if from any person at Allep- ey, which will be forfeited in event of the ormer not being cleared away by the 31st anuary next, and the latter by the 20th May next, the contract being then void.

The Cardamoms and Pepper will be at he risk of the purchaser as soon as weighed.

Samples may be seen and any further in- formation obtained by application to the un- ersigned.

The Tenders must express the prices of- ered in words at length and be addressed o the Acting Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, sealed and superscrib- d "Tenders for * * * * * *."

Parties tendering are at liberty to attend on the opening of their Tenders which will ake place at the Huzzoor Cutcherry, Tre- andrum.

JOHN MORPHEW.
Commercial Agent, to the Travancore Govt.

શ્રી•તરાવેનઢોર•ની•એલચી•તથા•મરી ઢુંડલ•શઢી•ઢરનારને•શતાઢિયે•ઢુપર•ઢઢ ની•જનશો•વેચાતી•આપવા•બાબત•ની•અ જીઓ•ઢીજી•વેલા•બંણીતુ•ઢરે•તાંઢા•શુ ધી•લેવી•તે•માલ•ઢાલની•મોશંમનો•ઈ ઢઠો• ડીધેલોછે *

ઢાલી•એલચી•ફુટી•પાડવા•દેશે•પણ•અ ાઢુ•પરમાંણે•લાગ•ઢરવા•દેશે•નઢી•તે•ઢા લી•એલચી•ની•અરજી•જુદી•લેશે•તથા•એ લચી•ની•અરજી•એઢઠી•અથવા•ઢરએઢ•જ ઢા•ની•પણ•એઢશી•ખાંડીથી•ઓછી•નઢી•ઢર વી•તથા•એલચી•વખારમો ૪૦૦ ખાંડીથી• વધારેછે•તે•દર•એઢ•ખાંડી•અંગરેજી ૬૦૦ ર તલની•તે•ભેવરી•શાદરીમો•મુડા•ભાંધી•શર ઢારનાં•ખરચથી•જઢાત•લીધા•વગર•શરેશ રા•પરમાંણે•વાંઢાંણપર•ચડાવી•આપશેઢ

મરીનો•જઠો•આશરે ૪૦૦૦ ખાંડીનો•થા શે•તે•દર•એઢ•ખાંડી•અંગરેજી ૫૦૦ રતલ ની•તે•મુડા•બાંધી•એલચીની•શરત•પરમાં ણે•વાંઢાંણપર•ચડાવી•આપશે *

એલચી•ઢુપર•દર•ખાંડીએ•રુપીઆ ૧૫૦ અમાનત• ાખવા•તથા•મરી•ઢુપર•દર•ખાં ડીએ•રૂા• ૧૦ તે•અરજી•ઢબુલ•થઆપઢી•બે જીજા•દેરાવર•ખાતામો•રેઢેતો•ફોએતો ૨૫ દાઢાડામો•તથા•આલપઢજમો•રેઢેતો•ફોકિતો આઠ•દાઢાડામો•ને•તે•એલચી•તારીખ ૩૧ મી•જંનીવારી ૧૮૩૮ શુધીમો•તથા•મરી• તારીખ ૨૦ મી•મે ૧૮૩૮ શુધીમો•ઢાઢાડી• નઢી•લઢજશેતો•અમાનત•રાખેલો•ઢાવેજ• ચુનેઢગારીમો•જશે•તથા•ઢબાલો•૨૬•તથા ખાતલ•થાશે *

તે•એલચી•તથા•મરી•જોખી•આપેઆ• પઢીનો•જોખંમ•ખરીદદારને•માંઠે•રેઢેશે *

નમુનો•જોવો•ફોએ•તથા•તે•વીશેની•ઢાં ઢ•ઝીનાથી•વાઢિઢ•થાવુ•ફોએતો•ફેઢલ•શ ફી•ઢરનારને•પુછેઆથી•માલુમ•થાશે *

અરજીમો•ભાવ•ખુલા•અખેરે•ઢરીને • લ ખી•જણાવવો•તથા•તે•મોફોરબંદ•ઢરી• ઢે ળલેઆલંમ•શ્રી•તરાવેનઢોરનાં•રાજાનાં • ઢુ ઢીનાં•દેવાંનને•નાંમનુ•શરનાંમુ•ઢરી•તે•ઢુપ ર•લેખી•જણાવવુ•જે•આએ•અરજી•ઢલાંનો જનશનીછે•એમ•લખી•મોઢલવી *

જેઢોઇ•અરજ•ઢરશે•તેનાંઐને•છુટછે•જે શ્રી•તરાવેનદરંમની•ઢજુર•ઢચેરીમો•અરજી ઢુધેાડતી•વખત•તાંઢાં•આવે•તાંઢાં•તેનાંઐ ને•દેખતાં•તે•અરજીઓ•ઢુધાડશે *

જાંન•મારરીઢુ
શ્રાંતરાવેનઢોર•ની•શરઢારનો•વે પાર•ખાતાનો•આડતીઓ

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent*, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

FOR SALE.—No. XXVII, of he Quarterly ARMY LIST; corrected up to the 31st July, 1837. Printed on Europe paper,—Price 3 Rupees.—Courier office, 10th October 1837.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CLOTHING TO THE NIZAM'S ARMY.

THE Resident at Hyderabad, (on the part of the Nizam's Government) will, until Monday, the 23rd October next, receive Tenders for the supply of Clothing to the Nizam's Regular Army.

The Clothing is to be complete with Pads, shoulderstraps, (Grenadier and Light Companies with Wings)—Buttons with the Number of the Regiment, and to be made up in every respect as worn in the Company's Army and according to a Muster Jacket to be forwarded.

It is to be delivered at the following Stations and subject to survey on arrival.

Hyderabad	6/16	of the whole	more or less
Aurungabad	5/16	do.	do.
Ellichpoor	3/16	do.	do.
Hingolee	2/16	do.	do.

The Tenders will express the price of one of each article as hereafter detailed and is to include every charge for packing, carriage &ca, and to be delivered at the several stations above mentioned, on or before the 15th November 1838.

The Resident reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning a reason therefor.

The Person or Persons to whom the Contract is eventually given, will be expected to furnish the Security of a respectable House Agency for the due fulfilment of their Contract, in the Sum of Company's Rupees 20,000 Twenty thousand.

The mode of Payment will be as under One third of the Estimate on the Contract being closed, and approved of, and the receipt of the Clothing Indents acknowledged.

One third when the Clothing is half finished, and the other third when it is delivered, surveyed and approved of, at the several stations.

The Tenders are to be addressed "To, the Military Secretary to the Resident" Hyderabad "and to be superscribed" Tenders for clothing" any further information that may be required, will be afforded on application to the above Officer.

PROBABLE AMOUNT OF CLOTHING (MORE OR LESS) REQUIRED.

INFANTRY.

including Garrison Battalion and Company of Sappers

18	Staff Sergeants	Jackets.
80	Subidars	ditto
86	Jemadars	ditto
18	Drum Majors	ditto
6	Sergeants	ditto
9	Havildar Majors	ditto
384	Havildars	ditto
180	Drummers	ditto
5,840	Rank and File	ditto
70	Lascars	ditto
70	Puckallies	ditto
18	Staff Sergeants	Caps.
6	Sergeants	ditto
70	Color Badges.	
10	Pairs Subidar Majors	Epaulettes.
17	ditto Subidar's Wings.	
52	ditto Subidars Battalion Company's Wings.	
16	ditto Jemadars Wings.	
70	ditto do. Battalion Company's Wings.	
18	ditto Drum Major's Wings.	
200	Girdles for Staff Sergeants, Native Officers and Drum Majors.	
400	Girdles for Havildars.	

INVALIDS.

2	Staff Sergeants	Jackets.
8	Subidars	ditto
15	Jemadars	ditto
1	Drum Majors	ditto
7	Sergeants	ditto
1	Havildar Major	ditto
40	Havildars	ditto
12	Drummers	ditto
240	Rank and File	ditto
2	Pairs Subidar Major's	Epaulettes
6	do. Battalion Company's	Epaulettes
15	do. do. Jemadars	ditto
6	do. Drum Major's Wings.	

ARTILLERY and STORE DEPARTMENT.

3	Staff Sergeants	Jackets.
5	Sergeants	ditto
4	Subidars	ditto
8	Jemadars	ditto
30	Havildars	ditto
1	Corporal's	ditto
9	Drummers	ditto
640	Rank and File	ditto
8	Puckallies	ditto
3	Syrang's	ditto
13	Tindals	ditto
120	Store Lascars	ditto
3	Staff Sergeants	Caps
5	Sergeants	ditto
4	Color Badges	
3	Pairs Subidar Major's Epaulettes.	
1	ditto ditto ditto.	
8	ditto Jemadars ditto.	
15	Girdles for Staff Sergeants and Native Officers, &ca.	
30	ditto for Havildars.	

The Tenders will express the price of one of each article including all charges &c.

1st Company, Artillery including General Department		3rd	Infantry
2nd do.	and Store Department	4th	ditto
3rd do.	do.	5th	ditto
4th do.	do.	6th	ditto
One Company of Sappers		7th	ditto
1st Infantry		8th	ditto
2nd do.		Garrison Battalion	
		Invalid	ditto

By Order.
J. A. MOORE,—*Mil. Sect.*

Mility. Secretary's Office, Hyderabad Residency.—*23rd August*, 1837.

N. B. A Muster may be inspected at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON AND Co.

FOR SALE, a fresh supply of Neelgherrie Potatoes, apply at the shop of *Framjee Nusserwanjee*, No. 10, Forbes street—Bombay, 10th October, 1837.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.
Evidence before Select Committee of the House of Commons.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE NEW BENGAL STEAM FUND give notice that they daily expect to receive a Copy of the above, which they will reprint immediately on its arrival, if such should appear to be the desire of the SUBSCRIBERS to the FUND or the PUBLIC in GENERAL.

If therefore they receive applications to the number of three hundred; for supply gratis to the Subscribers to the Fund—and for Rupees Six to Non-Subscribers; they will take that as a sufficient Indication of such desire and reprint accordingly.

They request intimation of the wishes of Individuals desiring Copies to be sent to the address of their Secretary as early as possible. Parties at Madras are quested to make known their wishes to Joseph Barrow, Esq., the Agent of the Committee at that place.

The Committee having no Agent at Bombay, will be obliged by Parties at that Presidency, requiring a Copy of the Reprint, either addressing the Secretary to the Committee or any established Agent at Calcutta.

By order of the Committee of the Calcutta New Bengal Steam Fund,

C. B. GREENLAW,—*Secretary.*

9th September, 1837.

N. B. Subscribers to the Fund may be supplied *gratis* with a copy of Dr. LARDNER's letter to LORD MELBOURNE, advocating an efficient comprehensive Steam Communication between England and India, on application to the Secretary to the Committee.

Non-Subscribers will be supplied from the Baptist Mission Press. Circular Road, or by any of the Booksellers of Calcutta, on payment of Co's. Rs. 2 each Copy.

NOTICE.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.
FROM CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND CEYLON, TO ENGLAND.

THE Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund are desirous of ascertaining the degree of support which may eventually be obtained throughout India to a well organized, properly estimated, Plan for establishing the above communication, in the event of the result of the inquiry in progress in June last, before a select Committee of the House of Commons, not leading to the Establishment of the desired Communication direct to the three Presidencies.

It is estimated at home that a capital would be required of £3,50,000, and the present object is merely to ascertain what portion of that Capital might be calculated upon, as likely to be forthcoming from India, on such a well organized and properly estimated plan being promulgated. It is proposed that the Capital be divided into 7,000 shares of £50 or Co's. Rupees 500 each, to be payable 100 Rs. per Quarter till the whole is paid; that a Charter be obtained exempting all from liability beyond their share, and an act authorizing all who by the Indian acts are prevented from trading to become parties to this scheme.

As the immediate object is solely to ascertain the degree of support which a scheme based on sure Grounds would receive in India, it is scarcely necessary to enter into any present detail to show that such a scheme can be made to pay; especially as parties notifying their willingness to take shares will not in the most distant degre become pleadged so to do, if the Scheme should be matured and promulgated; although their so doing will entitle them to priority of claim to shares if it should when promulgated become popular.

It may not however be irrelevant to state that Dr. Lardner, than whom no better authority can be given, considers that a well arranged Steam Communication between England and all the Ports of India would realize from passengers alone £196,000 per annum. However, as before said, no party will be bound by any present expressed intention of taking shares, though priority of claim will be conferred thereby; and it being of essential consequence that the Committee should be enabled as early as possible to communicate to parties at home the degree of support which such a scheme would be likely to receive in India, they will feel much obliged by intimation being made to their Secretary by Individuals quoting the number of shares they might be disposed to take.

Parties now precluded by law from trading may of course, with reference to the condition referred to in their case, in like manner communicate their conditional desire.

As the time of departure would be arranged so as to form an intermediate despatch from India between the departure of the Hon'ble Company's Steamer from Bombay, it is not unlikely that a small Steamer may be established between Bombay and Socotra; thus not only affording additional means to that presidency of passage, but completing a regular mail every fortnight between India and England. Every part of India will then be equally interested in the communication, and it may fairly claim support from all.

Parties at Madras, desirous of putting their names down conditionally as above, are requested to communicate their wishes to Joseph Barrow, Esq. the agent to the Committee.

The Committee, having no Agent at Bombay, will be obliged by communications from Parties at that Presidency being made to their Secretary, or to any House of Agency in Calcutta.

By order of the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund,

C. B. GREENLAW,—*Secretary.*

Town Hall, the 2nd Sept., 1837.

The following Conditional Shares have been subscribed with reference to the above notice :—

Names	*No. of shares.*	*Names.*	*No. of shares.*
Capt. R. Lloyd, I. N.	2	Turner and Co. anton, by Boyd and Co.	25
John Abbott,	5	Nathaniel Alexander,	2
R. W. Allan	1	Carr, Tagore and Co.	25
T. Hyde Gardiner	1	Dwarkanauth Tagore,	5
Bruce, Shand and Co.	30	W. Prinsep,	5
J and W Cragg and Co Canton	20	Wm. Carr,	2
W. J. Lloyd	1	Prossonno Comar Tagore	5
Boyd and Co.	25	Wm. Storm,	5
B. Harding	5	B. W. G. Frith,	1
James Colquhoun	5	Andrew Wilson,	1
J. Church	5	Bagshaw and Co.	20
Edward Harding	5	Leach, Kettlewell & Co.	25
Gilmore and Co.	25	Thos. Leach,	5
S. R. Crawford	2	W. C. Kettlewell,	2
K. R. Mackenzie	2	Lyall, Matheson and Co.	25
W. S. Smith	2	C. Lyall,	5
A. Gouger	1	John Lyall,	2
Ramcomul Sen	2	D. Lyall, per John Lyall,	2
R. C. Jenkins, Fergusson and Co.	25	Mutty Loll Seal,	10
R. C. Jenkins	5	A. Muller,	2
Thos. Holroyd	5	Rustomjee Cowasjee,	10
W. F. Fergusson,	5	G. Becher, (if Chartered)	2
Jas Crooke	5	Daniel McDonald	1
T. Braken	2	D. B. Syers,	5
Mackillop, Stewart & Co.	25	Becher, Mackintosh and Co.	4
J. Stewart	5	J. Becher,	2
James Cullen	5	E. Mackintosh,	2
J. H. Palmer	5	Colville, Gilmore and Co.	20
Brightman and Co.	5	A. Gilmore,	5
J. D. Dow	2	J. P. McKilligan,	5
E. W. Brightman	1	Geo. Vint,	5
Eglinton, McClure & Co		Henry M. Low,	5
Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.	25	C. A. Cantor,	5
Adam, Scott and Co.	5	Gisborne and Co.	15
Colvin, Ainslie, Cowie & Co.	25	John Dougall,	5
Alexander Colvin	5	J. Richards,	5
William Ainslie	3	G. Dougall,	5
Henry Cowie	2	Montifiore Carmichael & Co.	20
J. Gregory	1	Ludk Carmichael,	10
Jos. Willis	10	Chas Morgan, by his Atty Ludk Carmichael,	5
Willis Earle	20	J. Morgan,	5
P. MacDonald	1	Macintyre and Co.	20
R. S. Dring	1	A. D. Macleod,	5
P. J. De Vine	1	C. Fagan	5
Cockerell and Co.	25	Macleod, Fagan and Co.	5
R. H. Cockerell	5	J. W. McLeod,	20
W. Martin	3	T. B. Swinhoe,	10
C. E. Newcomen	2	J. H. Swinhoe,	10
A. T. De H. Larpent	2	J. Allan,	10
Lindsay and Co. Canton	25	R. C. Paton,	5
Gun Walker and Co.	2	Thos Sewell,	2

Numbers 103: Shares 815

A true Copy.

September 18. B. GREENLAW,—*Secy. Com. N. B. S. F.* 1837.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned have recently received for sale, the undermentioned Carriages, which they beg to recommend to notice.

A Cab Phæton, Painted Olive Green, picked out with black, handsomely lined with Drab Maroon, with a handsome set of harness, price Rs. 1800.

A Cab Phæton, Painted Bright Chocolate, picked out with black, and lined with Drab Cloth, with a set of handsome Harness, price, Rs. 2500.

A Cab Phæton, Painted Olive Brown, picked out with Orange, lined with dark Chocolate colored Cloth, price Rs. 2000.

A Britzka, Painted Bottle Green, picked out with light green, handsomely lined with Green Maroon, with a set of handsome Harness, price Rs. 2200.

Apply to Messrs. FRITH AND Co., who have on hand many other vehicles, both new and second hand.—Nesbit Lane, 10th October, 1837.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 18th September, 1837.

No. 436.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, with a view to a more complete assimulation of the rules of the three Presidencies, regarding the Regimental Pay and Allowances of the European Commissioned Officers of the Honorable Company's Service, is pleased to direct, that from the 1st day of October next, they shall be drawn at the rates laid down in the following Tables, in which the total receipts in each rank correspond exactly with those now existing the calculations having been made for a period of four years, in order to embrace a leap year.

In drawing arrears for broken periods for any month, they are to be calculated with reference to the number of days in the month, and agreeably to the monthly rates now laid down.

In Abstracts for Garrison Pay and Allowances the different items composing the consolidated sum shewn in the Table A. need not be stated, but for Officers not entitled to Tentage, or for those entitled to only Half Tentage, the total of each in the Abstract must be reduced accordingly.

The House Rent of Officers living in Public Quarters and not entitled to that Allowance, is never the less to be included in the total, but the amount must be deducted on the face of the Abstract, and Paymasters will give credit for the same in their Cash Accounts under the proper head. Separate Abstracts for additional Half Batta when in the Field, at a Full Batta station, or marching must, as heretofore, invariably be made, and the amount drawn at the rate laid down in the 2nd column in the Field Table B; and Staff Officers who receive it in virtue of their Staff Appointments, will draw it in their Staff Abstracts.

Officers individually detached from Garrison Stations, on Court Martial, or other temporary duties which entitled them to both House Rent and Tentage, will, as heretofore, charge the full amount of half Batta in their Field Abstract.

A.

Table of Pay and Garrison Allowances of the European Commissioned Officers of the Honorable Company's Troops for any month.

	Pay.	Half Batta.	Gratuity.	House Rent.	Tentage.	Horse Allowance.	Total for any month.
Horse Artillery and Native Cavalry.							
Colonel	397 8 ..	790 15 0	..	..	900	130 0 0	1478 7 00
Lieutenant Colonel	278 4 ..	304 6 0	..	100	150	120 0 0	952 10 00
Major	239 13 4	228 4 6	..	80	150	120 0 0	781 1 10
Captain or Assistant Surgeon	179 6 4	91 5 0	36	50	75	90 0 0	521 11 4
Lieutenant or Assistant Surgeon	109 8 0	60 14 0	24	30	50	60 0 0	334 6 00
Second Lieutenant or Cornet	97 5 4	45 10 6	12	25	50	60 0 0	289 13 10
Vet. Surg. { 1st Class above 20 years	vide G. O. No. 130, 4th March 1837.						
2d do. do. 10 do.							
3d do. do. 3 do.							
4th do. do. under do.							
Foot Artillery and Engineers.							
Colonel { Same as Infantry.							
Lieut. Colonel. }							
Major	140 0 0	91 5 0	36	50	75	.. .. ..	392 5 0
Captain or Surgeon	70 0 0	60 14 0	24	30	50	.. .. ..	234 14 0
Assistant Surgeon	60 0 0	45 10 6	12	25	50	.. .. ..	192 10 6
Lieutenant	304 6 0	760 15 0	..	..	200	.. .. ..	1265 5 0
Infantry.							
Colonel	243 8 0	304 6 0	..	100	150	.. .. ..	797 14 0
Lieutenant Colonel	182 10 0	228 4 6	..	80	130	.. .. ..	610 14 6
Major	121 12 0	91 5 0	36	50	75	.. .. ..	374 1 0
Captain or Surgeon	60 14 0	60 14 0	24	30	50	.. .. ..	225 12 0
Lieutenant or Assistant Surgeon	48 11 2	45 10 6	12	25	50	.. .. ..	181 5 8
Ensign							

NOTE.—When Field Officers of Artillery and Infantry, are entitled to Horse Allowance, and Assistant Surgeons and Veterinary Surgeons to Palankeen Allowance, those items are to charged separately in the Abstract.

B.

Table of Pay and Field Allowances of the European Commissioned Officers of the H. Cy's. Troops, for any month.

	Amount of Garrison Pay and allowances.	Additional half batta, less house rent.	Total pay and field allowances.
Horse Artillery and Native Cavalry.			
Colonel	1478 7 0	.. .. ..	1478 7 0
Lieutenant Colonel	932 10 0	204 6 0	1136 16 0
Major	781 1 10	148 4 6	929 6 4
Captain or Assistant Surgeon	521 11 4	41 5 0	563 0 4
Lieutenant or Assistant Surgeon	334 6 00	30 14 0	365 4 0
Second Lieutenant or Cornet	289 13 10	20 10 6	310 10 4
Vet. Surg. { 1st Class above 20 years	393 5 0	39 12 0	432 9 3
2d do. do. 10 do.	358 12 9	30 14 0	389 10 9
3d do. do. 3 do.	334 7 8	.. .. ..	365 5 8
4th do. do. under do.	310 1 ..	.. .. ..	340 15 ..
Foot Artillery and Engineers.			
Colonel { Same as Infantry.			
Lieut. Colonel. }			
Major	392 5 0	41 5 0	433 10 0
Captain or Surgeon	334 14 0	30 14 0	365 12 0
Assistant Surgeon	192 10 6	20 10 6	213 5 0
Lieutenant	1265 5 0	.. .. ..	1265 5 0
Infantry.			
Colonel	797 14 6	204 6 0	1002 4 6
Lieutenant Colonel	610 14 6	148 4 6	759 3 0
Major	374 1 0	41 5 0	415 6 0
Captain or Surgeon	225 12 0	30 14 0	256 10 0
Lieutenant or Assistant Surgeon	181 5 8	20 10 6	202 0 2
Ensign			

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Captain W. H. Johnson, 12th Regt. N. I., from Poona.
Ensign E. B. Eastwich, 5th Regt. from Poona.
Captain J. Laing, 26th Regt. from Europe.
Assistant Surgeon F. Broadhurst, Medical Department, from Europe.
Lieut. W. Thatcher, 6th Regt. N. I., from Surat.

DEPARTURES.

Captain N. Morland, 27th Regt., M N. I., to Jalnah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATH.

At St. Andrews Scotland of Scarlet fever on the 16th January last "George" Aged four years and five months; and on the 1st March "Margaret Gibson" aged Eleven years and six months, the only and deeply regretted children of Lt. Colonel R. S. Sutherland of the Bombay Army.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

October 7th.—Ship Asia, T. T. Stead, Master, from London, 3rd June.
Do. 8th.—Yatch Sandwich, W. F. Wettycombe, Master, from Zanzibar, 23d Sept.

DEPARTURES.

October 8th.—Ship David Clark, H. Hutchin, Master, to China.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E. I. COMPANY'S VESSELS.—Brig Taptee, Cutter Nurbudda, Schooner Shannon, Surveying Brig, Palinurus, Sloop of War Elphinstone, Brig of War Euphrates, Sloop of War Amherst, and Cutter Margaret.

STEAMERS.—Hugh Lindsay, and Berenice.

FREE TRADERS.—Blake, Logan, Tory, Sarah, Mermaid, Portsea, Princess Charlotte, Walmer Castle, Hannah, Allerton, John Knox, and Asia.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Lord Castlereagh, Hamudee Kusrovie, Mahadimbu Shaw, Discovery, Futtay Salam, Eliza, Susan, Hydroose, Golconda, Issavie, Regia, Good Success, Helen, and Sandwich.

FRENCH.—Barque Anacreon, and Aimable Victoire.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S,—Barque Mecca, Piedmontese.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 10th OCTOBER, 1837.

We are happy in being enabled to acquaint our readers that His Excellency the Commander in Chief is now considered to be out of danger, and to be gradually improving in strength. We understand that His Excellency will embark either to-morrow or Thursday on board the Hon'ble Company's Ship of War *Elphinstone* now under sailing orders for a cruize.

With reference to the paragraph in our last number on the subject of a deficient supply of Coal in the hands of Government for the use of the November Steamer, we have been favored with a communication from one of our mercantile firms who have a considerable quantity of Coals in store. From this we learn that the Coals which they now hold have actually been tendered to Government at such a price as will not leave any profit, but merely return to the shipper his own money, and pay the ship a moderate freight, say 15 shillings per ton. As this tender has been declined, we presume the difference is merely one of calculation, and it is to be hoped, that the Government will, when the items upon which the offer was founded are substantiated to their satisfaction, accept the tender that has been made, although the price may be above their own estimate, rather than risk the interruption of the overland communication. On this point the difference of exchange should not be lost sight of, and if the Government standard price, (which we believe to be 1s. 9d. Rupees) be founded upon an exchange of 2s. or upwards, it should certainly be modified so as to adapt itself to the present rate of 1s. 9d. or thereabouts We trust that this difference may be accommodated, for it would be monstrous, if, while there was an ample supply of Coal in Bombay, the *Berenice* should lay at anchor and some thousands of letters be detained here from a want of fuel. However much such an event might operate to our inconvenience, or indeed to the injury of all India, there can be but little doubt that it would put the comprehensives in ecstacies (and not without some reason). They are already exulting in the accident which rendered the second return of the *Berenice* necessary, regardless of the injury that may have resulted from the detention of the numerous letters dispatched by her, and overlooking the fact, that the *Berenice* had stemmed and made head against the utmost violence of the S. W. Monsoon, and had got into comparatively fair weather and smooth water before the shaft gave way, and that this was a mere accident and mainly attributable to the defective state of that part of her machinery. In reply to our Calcutta cotemporaries we will simply say, that it has been proved that the difficulties of the passage from Bombay to the Red Sea during the full strength of the monsoon can be overcome, whilst it still remains to be shewn, what misfortunes and mishaps might, and in all probability would in the same season, befal a Steamer with no better machinery than the *Berenice*, between Calcutta and Madras, Point de Galle and the Red Sea, and also whether the additional expence, which must unavoidably be incurred from the increased length of that passage, would not much more than outweigh and indeed greatly exceed all the probable expences of wear and tear of vessels and machinery from Bombay.—The Comprehensives appear likewise to have overlooked the circumstance that these expences operate only to some three, or at the most to four of the trips, out of the twenty four to and fro, which the Steamers would have to make in the course of a year if the monthly communication should be established. And that even upon the shewing of Dr. Lardner their letters would for the other 8 or 9 trips from India, reach England in less time than if the Steamer were dispatched from Calcutta, while for the whole [illegible] home would be received in a much less space of time viâ Bombay than by their own projected or fostered scheme. This is not however a question however Bengal and Bombay alone, but one which concerns all India, and we would ask the advocates of the Ceylon Route to shew, within what number of days the communications could be effected to and fro between England and the several presidencies and Agra, Delhi, Meerut, Guzeratt, and other stations, viâ Bombay, and viâ Point de Galle respectively.

Bombay is doubtless peculiarly favored in the number of it's sanatary positions to which an invalid without any very great difficulty may resort, when a prompt change becomes necessary for his restoration. Those too who are not invalids, but enervated only by the high and humid temperature of Bombay and the unhealthy stations in the interior, are enabled at a moderate expence of time to avail themselves of the refreshing breezes of the mountains tops, which have been so wisely selected for the convalescent. But although the presidency of Bombay is so infinitely better circumstanced in this respect than either Calcutta or Madras, (at the former of which many hundred miles must be encountered by the fatigued invalid before a single breath of genial air can refresh his langour,) yet the Mahabuleshwur Hills, seem at present to enlist a greater number of suffrages than the less distant and romantically situated Khandalla. No one will accuse us of any intention of disparaging *the Hills*, which stand so well in public estimation, if we say, that Khandalla, with it's nearness to Bombay—it's splendid approach along continued ravines and precipices—and it's own peculiar rich and enchanting scenery, has not been fairly weighed and estimated by the public. Here there is a charming country with numerous localities on which pretty Bungalows might be constructed, and yet only six or seven rear their heads on the grassy English knolls which rise with a gentle undulating swell, overlooking the ever changing deep and sublime ravines which yawn beneath the feet of the delighted traveller, and instil into him ideas of coolness repose and health. We know that the scenery of *the Hills* is magnificent, that the mountains are on a grand and gigantic scale, that the temperature of their summits is lower than Khandalla, and that to those who can afford the leisure they offer great advantages; we detract not from these, but ask only why Khandalla, beautiful airy and genial as it is, has not received a larger share of public favour. In some respects, for instance in it's nearness to Bombay and it's facility of approach, it rivals Mahabuleshwur; and the road is a well constructed and beaten one and the ascent much less precipitous and difficult; besides we believe that one third only of the time which is spent in making the journey to the Hills is necessary to reach Khandalla. These are no trifling considerations to a man of business, and point out Khandalla as a spot where frequent recreations from the toils of active life might be enjoyed, and a fresh stock of health taken in with which to wage a further battle in the plains and marshes. To see Khandalla to perfection, to enjoy the commencements of it's beauteous scenery, the Ghât should be ascended in the moonlight, winding as the road does on the edge of precipices and among glorious chasms, it is when these are immersed in gloom or standing in the bold and silver relief of the moonlight, that it's beauties can be best contemplated and appreciated. Frequently the ascent appears to the traveller accomplished, but the delusion soon passes away, as having rapidly reached and traversed the bounded terrace from which he looks around him, the hamalls hurry the palanquin again and again up the deep cuts in the mountain and on the edges of the abyss. On reaching the summit and gaining the village of Khandalla the change of temperature strikes one; the humid suffocating heat that has been quitted is exchanged for the drier and refreshing breezes of these higher regions, but the mountains still frown over head, with their bold and changing form and outline, and deep and long continued chasms extend as far as the eye can reach until these are lost in indistinctness.

We subjoin an account we have received of the prospects of the Crops, and state of the weather in the districts subordinate to this presidency.

AHMEDABAD.—Accounts from Ahmedabad dated the 31st August and 9th of September, state of very heavy rain having fallen, the low Country had been inundated, and it was apprehended that the earlier Crops in the low Lands and the Sugar Cane on the Banks of the Sabur Mutry might have suffered partially in consequence—the Rice Crops had however been very much benefited by the heavy rain, and the young Rice plants were in such demand that Rupees 3 were freely offered for sufficient to plant one Beega.

KAIRA.—Reports from Kaira up to the 24th ultimo state that little rain had fallen since the innundation described in my last letter subsided,—19 Villages in the Neriad Mohtur, Napar and Borsud Purgannahs, had suffered severely from the flood, a great part of the lands were still under water, and the inhabitants of some of them had been obliged to abandon their Houses and take refuse in other Villages or on rising grounds in their own boundaries.

SURAT AND BROACH.—Accounts from Surat up to the 22nd and from Broach up to the 19th ultimo, are favorable.—The crops not injured, by the late innundation were flourishing, and if a few showers fell the Principal Collector hoped that a great portion of the land on which the crops had been destroyed would be resown in the principal, as had already been the case in the sub-division, the crops in the the high and level parts of which latter district are described as having a very promissing appearance.

NUGGUR.—With the exception of the 2 Southern Talookas where there had been no Rain during the early part of the Month, the Collector of Nuggur, under date 22nd ultimo reports favorably of the weather and the prospects of the season in that Collectorate.

POONA.—Rain seems to have fallen in the Indapoor district of the Poona Zillah, where it was much required; and the Collector states in a letter dated the 3d Instant, that in other parts danger was rather to be apprehended from the continued and heavy rain. It has since that however ceased in the neighbourhood of Poona, so that it is to be hoped that the Crops will not have suffered materially.

SHOLAPOOR.—Up to the 21st ultimo the accounts from Sholapoor were favorable as regards 2 of the Talookas in the subdivision—tho' in the other two very little rain had fallen.

TANNAH.—The Collector of Tannah under date 26th September, reports that little rain had fallen during the preceeding weeks; that the Elephanta fall was anxiously looked for.

RUTNAGHERRY.—The same may be said of the Southern Concan, where the 1st Assistant in charge under date the 30th Ultimo states that the Rice Crops were looking unhealthy from want of rain.

MADRAS.

MADRAS HERALD,—SEPTEMBER 27.

The Bombay papers which came to hand yesterday have added but little to our information respecting the unfortunate return of the *Berenice*; but we have copied all that they contain on the subject, as every version of the story is, at the present moment, full of interest. We have every hope that this accident will not materially affect the monthly mail packets, nor prove prejudicial to the further extension of Steam Communication; but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact, that every misfortune of the kind is calculated to injure the cause which we all have so much at heart. That any one professing an anxiety for the establishment of Steam Communication, either exclusive or comprehensive should triumph at the disaster which the Berenice has met with as the *Courier* has done is hardly credible—for if the passage from Bombay to the Red Sea is impracticable, or nearly so, during the South West Monsoon, what reasonable prospect is there that steamers will be able with any moderate sacrifice to pass all the way by Steam from Calcutta to Socotra, nearly double the distance. It may be agreed that the Monsoon in the Bay of Bengal, and from Ceylon to Socotra, is not *so* violent as between Bombay and the Gulph of Aden; but when we consider the distance from Calcutta to Socotra, the acknowledged difficulty of the passage from the mouth of the Hooghly to Point Palmiras, the declared impossibility of passing around Ceylon, at certain seasons, it ill becomes any advocate for Steam Communication to rejoice at a misfortune which, to say the least, displays the great difficulty of overcoming the South West Monsoon.

We must not be understood, however, to allow that the difficulties of the South West Monsoon are proved to be greater by the experience of the *Atalanta* and *Berenice*, than was anticipated; on the contrary both these vessels have shown that in the very "torrent, tempest and whirlwind" of the South West Mansoon they were able to accomplish more than Dr. Lardner calculated on. The *Atalanta* exactly averaged three miles for the first four days after leaving Bombay, and then 6½ miles an hour for the remainder; making altogether an average of 4¾ miles directly in the teeth of the Monsoon. The *Berenice* accomplished even more than the *Atalanta* during three days, for she went 3·4 miles an hour—during the second three days 4.6 miles an hour; and for the three days previous to the accident very nearly 5 miles an hour—348 miles in 72 hours, averaging altogether about 4¾ miles an hour, whilst Dr. Lardner's estimate is 3 miles an hour, when the monsoon is at its worst.

From these facts we may deduce that the power of the South-West Monsoon has not been over estimated by [illegible] Lardner and others; and we may also conclude [illegible] with vessels of sufficiant size the passage from Bo[illegible] to Muscat and from Bombay to Mocha (barring [illegible] cident) may be accomplished within the time spec[illegible] but it is another question whether for practical pur[illegible] and especially for the comfort of passengers, vessel[illegible] larger size then the *Atalanta* and *Berenice* should n[illegible] employed—As far as the locomotive power of those [illegible] is concerned, we believe they equal, if they not e[illegible] any that have been built; but it is as clear as noon[illegible] that no person would go on board a steam vessel by c[illegible] if he had the prospect of being, in nautical terms, u[illegible] water the whole way—for something very like this appe[illegible] to have been the fate of the *Atalanta* and *Berenice* [illegible] ring their late trips,

SPECTATOR.—SEPT. 27.

We have next to notice the disastrous accident that [illegible] befallen the *Berenice*, and of which we communicated [illegible] particulars in our Evening Edition of Saturday last. Th[illegible] apprehensions that may reasonably be entertained, of [illegible] issue of her attempt to beat against the South West M[illegible] soon leading the Court of Directors to prohibit a future d[illegible] parture of their Steamers at that season, afford no groun[illegible] to hope, under our present knowledge of their dispositio[illegible] towards the general subject, that they will at the same tim[illegible] voluntarily remedy the deficiency by turning their atten[illegible] tion to the comprehensive but costly scheme that promises [illegible] to be free from similar checks. We think however ou[illegible] brother of the *Conservative* jumps to a conclusion too hast[illegible] ly in terming the accident to the *Berenice* an entire failur[illegible] of the experiment of a voyage from Bombay to the Red Se[illegible] direct in the S. W. Monsoon. The account we publishe[illegible] gave testimony that she *had* surmounted all the opposin[illegible] influence of the wind, and that the accident, that subse[illegible] quently occured in the giving way of the main connectin[illegible] shaft, was partly ascribable to an original imperfect weld[illegible] ing of this important part of the Machinery. One point has we think been sufficiently established, which is, the capability of a powerful Steamer to overcome the most ad[illegible] verse weather; but at the same time it seems equally clear that this, in the S. W. Monsoon, must always expose the *Bombay* Vessel to the risk of encountering it at the disproportionate cost of a ruinous strain to the Machinery, damage to some part of the Vessel, and a certainty of having Passengers scared from the trip by the discomfort to which it appears they must be unavoidably exposed.

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA COURIER,—SEPT. 25,

Letters just received from Bombay announce the retu[illegible] of the *Berenice* Steamer *a second time* on the 12th insta[illegible] with (according to report) her main shaft broken, whi[illegible] accident, it was apprehended, could not be repaired there, So much for steaming from Bombay in the South West Monsoon. Two steamers quite new, of greater size and power than any ever tried before in the Indian Seas, have been seriously damaged or disabled in their turn. Will the Bombay exclusives be generous enough *now* to admit the expediency of doing something more than trust to *their* means of keeping up a steam communication for all India?

DELHI.

DELHI GAZETTE.—SEPTEMBER 27.

An *Express* from Calcutta, for Loodianah, [illegible] through Delhi at 5 o clock on Thursday mornin[illegible]

We hear, from good authority, that the [illegible] General has positively refused to give the Brig[illegible] at Meerut to General Chu[illegible]hill.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

EXAMINER.

We rejoice that Mr. Dunlop's pharisaical attempt[illegible] prohibit travelling on the Glasgow and Ayr railway Sundays has been defeated, after a characteristic exhibitio[illegible] of uncharitableness on the part of the over-righteous sup[illegible] porter of the clause, and a very admirably administered rebuke from Mr. Roebuck, at whom the malignant ins[illegible] nuation was aimed. The *Chronicle* observes.—

"The debate was a remarkable insinuation in which Mr Dunlop chose to indulge against the honourable and learned member for Bath. 'With reference to the observation of the honourable and learned member,' observed Mr Dunlop, 'he would merely say that he had addressed such arguments to him as appeared best suited to disarm his opposition, which he certainly did not hope to do by any appeal to the honourable and learned member's sense of religion.' This sort of 'I am holier than thou' argument always excites suspicion with respect to the party having recourse to it. Mr. Roebuck certainly did not spare him. 'He begged to state that, in his opinion, that insinuation was wholly unparliamentary; and he would say, that *it was neither a decorous or manly part, nor was it the part of an honest man, to make an insinuation of that which he dared not state directly.*' We say nothing of Mr. Dunlop's honesty and his religion is best known to himself; but he would do well to take a few lessons on Christian charity; and we would advise, him, at all events, as a matter of prudence, when he wishes to dispense with that virtue, to select a more patient subject than the honourable and learned member for Bath, who, though no Scotchman, is entitled to the national motto of *nemo me impune lacesset*.'.

Another cause of satisfaction in the business of the same night is the large minority which supported Mr. Ewart's amendment on the Criminal Laws Bill, for the abolition of the punishment of death in all cases but those of murder. The amendment was supported by 72 against 73—negatived by a bare majority of 1. This cheeringly denotes the progress of enlightenment.

THE WORLD WE LIVE IN.

On the first night of the present Session of Parliament' January 31, 1837, the following notices of motions were given:

A bill to introduce the Ballot, by Mr Grote.
A bill to repeal the Septennial Act, by Mr Williams.
A bill to amend the Marriage Act, by Mr Wilks.
A bill to repeal the Corn Laws, by Mr. Clay.
A bill to reform the House of Lords, by Sir W. Molesworth.
A bill to make the Franchise *Household*, by Mr Hume.
A bill to abolish the law of Primogeniture, by Mr Ewart.
A bill to exclude the Bishops from the House of Lords, by Mr Lushington.
A bill to abolish the plural voting at vestries, by Mr Wakley.
A bill to repeal the Payment of Rates and Taxes before Voting at Elections.
A bill to reform the Universities of Oxford and Cambrige, by Mr Preme.

Subsequently in the Session were added, motions for extinguishing the Standing Army, and the qualifications for Members of Parliament.

This was the radical proclamation, and every motion of those would have been made and carried, but for the knowledge that there was still a "protecting power in the

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Constitution." If all these motions had been carried; nay, if one half; nay, if any one of them had been carried, we should have been already within sight of a revolution. Was there a Whig of the school of 1688 who would not have exclaimed against every one of those motions as treason? Was there a Whig even of the callous school of Fox who would not have been startled by such strides to national subversion? But our Whigs of the present day are not startled at all; they chime in with the toll of the tocsin; they shout with the shouters on their way to St. James's with the "ultimatum of the people's will" in their hands. They see the agitator loading the mine, and they stand blowing the match; look on the beams of the scaffold shaped and clumped hour by hour, and they dress for the ceremony; they see the last ruffianism of the land waving the torch against its loftiest institutions, they beg to have the honour of carrying it in front and call conflagration Reform.

A little correspondence has lately passed through the public papers, of which it may yet be amusing to watch the result. A pair of very accomplished rogues, Mrs. and Miss Newman, a mother and daughter, have lately been brought to trial, convicted on the clearest evidence, and sentenced to two successive terms of transportation of seven years each. The mother was a grave, matronly personage, perfectly calculated to win her way into all lodging-houses where there was any thing to be pilfered. The daughter was a quick-eyed, well-looking brunette—very coquettish, very light-fingered, and very indefatigable in the collection of whatever trinkets unlucky single gentlemen who went out for the day, and left their escritoires open, might happen to possess. Dexterity will do much, and luck more. The trade of the two swindlers went on briskly, and for a length of time actually surprising, when we know how sensitive the loss of watches, rings, and purses makes the world in general. But neither dexterity nor luck will hold out for ever; and the Newmans at last were caught, brought to the bar of the police, examined, remanded, brought up again, until the younglady became the object of very particular interest, and received billets containing bank-notes to a handsome amount, from old gentlemen, who called themselves uncles, guardians, &c. &c. Notwithstanding all this elderly interest, and the melodramatic performance of the brunette herself, who alternately laughed and fainted during the trial, the sentence was passed, as has been stated, and the accomplished, pair, it was presumed, were on their way to reinforce the virtue and elegance of Sydney.

But it appears that the transportation part of the sentence has been already changed for a residence in the Penitentiary at Milbank; and if report says true, that the fourteen years aré to be diminished into so many months, or perhaps weeks. This has excited a good deal of indignation among the less susceptible. Notwithstanding the combined merits of piquancy and pocket-picking, the question has been rather roughly asked, Why are those two women to be treated with such peculiarity? The Bond-street people amuse themselves with laughing, and say that the whole affair is the most *en regle* that can be imagined.

When the two convicts arrived at the Penitentiary, and put on the dress of the place, *Miss* Newman is said to have looked perfectly captivating and quakerish, and to have enjoyed the novelty of her costume, which she termed "masquerading." Of course, it must be deemed by persons of taste in those matters an infinite pity that such a rose should be sent to waste her sweetness among the Kangaroos.

Genius never dies. The invention of the omnibus for while paralysed all the cutpurse system of London. old prizes of petty larceny seemed to be snatched ay at once. All the prudent maidens returning ... ank on dividend days with their little gains grasped r life and death in their withered hands: all the old emen who roamed the streets, too fond of a shilling a hackney-coach, coming from their bankers: all onest squires, come to London for the first time, full wonder at every thing, and staring at the cross on St. ul's, with their mouths and pockets alike wide open: e whole tribe of the natural prey of the light-fingered were suddenly carried off by the ill-omened omnibus. To be whirled along seven miles for sixpence was a temptation which none could resist, and the streets were left to the bustling persons who would knock down a pickpoket sooner than be pilfered; to the unfurnished persons from whom no ingenuity of finger could extract any thing, or to those well-clothed and grave persons in blue coats and lettered collars, whose eye reads a lesson of vigilance, and whose hands, white-gloved as they are, would have no hesitation in consigning the most exquisitely curled and perfumed pickpockets to the Poultry Compter.

At length a bright idea occurred. If men and women with purses will drive about the world in omnibuses, what is there in nature or art which shall forbid a pickpocket to follow? The idea was reduced to practice, with an activity worthy of this age of intellect. Yet the system was not perfected at once. The first performers were females. Several dozens of remarkably mild, well-dressed, and well-looking young women were ordered on this service. Their only implements were softness, smiles, and a pair of remarkably sharp-pointed scissors. Their success was considerable. Many gentlemen, whose climacterical feelings might have defied captivation in any other shape, were rendered incautious by proximity during a run from the Bank to Chairing-Cross or Chelsea; a fainting fit from the closeness of the vehicle, the rapidity of the motion, or any other satisfactory cause, increased the interest, until the fatal moment when the omnibus made a pause, and the fair sufferer was fortunate enough to be able to get out and enjoy the fresh air. Then the old gentleman had leisure to recover his faculties, and feel for his spectacles, snuff-box or purse or for all three. The knowledge then flashed upon him, that "knowledge of good lost," which acts upon our organs of intelligence in the most disagreeable way of all. The fair absentee had cleared his pocket of its entire contents, and left him in return the moral lesson, "never to think more of a pair of eyes than of a pair of spectacles, nor value the softest sigh beyond the care of his pocket."

The next expedient contemplated a different order. The old ladies frequently found themselves seated beside some dapper fellow, from fifteen to five-and-twenty, with a hat a little thrown off the temples, a bunch of raven curls, which the improved fashion of the time, instead of striking on the head with a comb, now sticks on the hat, a much more commodious contrivance; a remarkably large display of shirt with pearl studs; a figured velvet waistcoat; a slight bamboo in one hand, and three rings on the other; the usual allowance of whisker, mustache, and imperial being taken for granted, as matters without which no apprentice can ever pretend to be a man of fashion. What conceivable chance has any innocent creature of from fifty to seventy against the graces of a being thus equipped for the plunder of hearts, and every thing else that lies in his way! A few civil words, a hint on the weather, the convenience of public carriages, any thing will lead one into communication when the heart begins to thaw—and the fixed frigidity of half a century is certainly difficult to be got over; yet assiduous attentions from a smiling youth, suddenly caught by the remaining interest of lips that well remember the triumph of their better days, may do much; and they do enough if they keep the old lady's eyes off the active movement of the finger and thumb, that with the smallest knife in the world is severing the string of her reticule, insuating its way into the bottom of her pocket, and soundlessly relieving it of the notes and shillings which form her half-years dividend; that done, the young admirer takes his leave, with the bow of an old friend, and awakes the lady, to her astonishment and horror on alighting from the coach, to discover that she is left sixpenceless! But the fare *must* be paid. The *conductor* has heard too many tales of sorrow in his time to listen to one now, peculiarly where he must pay the penalty himself; and unless the passengers have the gallantry to subscribe their pence a-piece, death or a jail are the only alternatives, credit being wholly out of the question. But the subscription is made, the lady is free once more, and she arrives at her chamber only to register a new resolution against trusting to the arts of man.

But all practice improves by time, and though Adam Smith panegyrizes the division of labour, the more philosophic pickpocket studies its combination. Both sexes are now employed at once. It is well known to be remarkably difficult to beat husband and wife at whist, and the inexperienced and presumptuous individual who indulges, in any hope of the kind, is soon taught by his purse that the laws of nature are not to be infringed with impunity. The omnibus system is now connubial. A quiet and tolerably well-clothed man, with a woman of the same order and equipment, enter the omnibus together. They are obviously man and wife. They, however, contrive to take opposite sides. If the patient to be operated on is a gentleman, the wife gets ready her implements; if a lady, the husband is the performer. In the mean time, the eye of the patient is fixed on some manœuvre of the party placed opposite. A scream at going down Holborn-hill; or a story of some recent breakdown; a narrative of a disastrous fire the night before; or the distress of both parents for a child seized with the influenza; any thing is enough to seize the yawning sympathies of a stage-coach. And the moment this is accomplished, the experiment begins. When it is completed, no time is lost, the retreat is made with the rapidity of Colonel Evans himself; but with a degree of order which ought to raise the envy of that rather hasty officer. The husband and wife descent quietly from the coach, move down the first lane that presents itself, divide the spoil in the first gin palace that glitters by the way, and then dissolve the connubial bond with the facility of radical legislation. Both are free, till some new adventure reunites them.

The success of this new plan has been prodigious. It has thriven, to the terror of so many, that the entry into one of the popular omnibuses is now contemplated with some of the feelings of entering into a gipsy camp, the den of Cacus, or the Court of Chancery.

The consequence is, that the unlucky police-offices are occupied with the history and adventures of the various garments which have been cut up worse than the Christinos in the course of last month. Some of the scenes produced by these displays must have singularly diversified the gravity of justice. A few days since an old lady, who had just lost her purse in an omnibus, came, full of female oratory to complain before the magistrate. Her *four* petticoats, she protested, had been cut through. And, from the narrative, it should seem that she actually produced the four, with all their injuries on their heads. A happy parody of Antony's speech over Cæsar, "see what a rent the envious Casca made." Other garments, less honoured, have been produced by the suffering old bachelors; and the fact is fully established, that the knife is so freely used, as to create wonder that severe wounds have not been inflicted. The beggar alone travels in safety. But this has been the case from the beginning of the world—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

Personal identity is a grave subject in the hands of Locke. But it has made some amusement in its time. A fellow some time since exhibited a scull at a fair near London as the scull of Oliver Cromwell. A gentleman observed that it was too small for Cromwell, who had a large head, and died almost an old man. "I know all that," said the exhibitor, undisturbed, "but you see, Sir, this was his scull when he was a boy."

A scarcely less curious instance happened at one of our museums. A lady, a *blue* of course, asked the cicerone whether "he had not got a scull of Cromwell? He answered in the negative. "Very extraordinary," said the lady, "I thought you had every thing, and they have one of his at Oxford."

Theodore Hook's code of card-table signals, in his remarkably pleasant novel of Gilbert, is clever, and might be very effectually reduced to practice. "Never," says he, "let man and wife play together at whist. There are always family telegraphs, and if they fancy their looks are watched, they can always communicate by words. I found out that I never could win of Smigsmag and his wife, I mentioned this one day, and was answered, 'No, you never can win of them.' 'Why?' said I. 'Because,' said my friend, 'they have established a code.' 'Dear me,' said I, 'signals by looks?' 'No said he, 'by words. If Mrs. Smigsmag is to lead, Smigsmag says, Dear, begin; Dear begins with D. so does diamond, and out comes one from the lady. If he has to lead, and she says, S., my love, she wants a spade. Smigs mag and spade begin with the same letter, and sure enough down comes a spade. Harriet, my dear, how long you are sorting your cards—Mrs. Smigmag stumps down a heart; and a gentle, come, my love, on either side, produces a club.'"

The Westminster election, the popular election, the display of the "free, independent and enlightened," is always the most riotous, unprincipled, and corrupt of all the elections of England. So much for the supremacy of the rabble. It is scarcely less remarkable that Westminster has been generally the worst served in Parliament by its representatives. For instance, during the last two years the gallant General Evans, the hero of Hernani, had been absent from his loving constituents, and Sir Francis Burdett has been laid on his back with the gout. Fox's long representation was a long course of negligence; but some pleasantries occur at the hustings. The late George Lamb, the brother of Lord Melbourne, had been returned member, and was [illegible] on the occasion. At the next election, when matters were going against him, he was all gloom. "What is the matter with Lamb this time?,' asked some one, 'he makes no fight of it, like the last election." "Recollect half a dozen years are past," was the answer, "and a lamb is always more *sleepish* the older the grows."

A constable was stationed at the door of the hustings to prevent the crowd from forcing their way among the candidates. A gentleman came up to him, and putting a shilling into his hand, said, with an attempt to put off the smallness of the donation, "I take it for granted there is a little corruption here?" "Yes, Sir," said the constable, looking at the shilling, "but this is *too little.*"

Some of the Americanisms are amusing from their quaintness. A fellow coming from the top of the Alleghanies to New York in winter, was asked whether it was as cold there as in the city. He had probably been at some march of intellect school, for he glanced at a thermometer. "Horribly cold," said he, for they have no thermometers there, and, of course, it gets just as cold as it pleases."

The commercial difficulties of America are so frequent, that the only thing wonderful in them his, how commerce contrives to work its way through them all. A New York paper observes on this, "There is more elasticity in the New York merchants than in any other body with which we are acquainted. Nothing else will stand a *pressure* so long without *breaking*. If Jackson should ruin them for every thing besides, they will do for *coachsprings*."

A man of remarkable epicurism was dining at the Albion, where the banquets are the most *récherchés* of any in London, perhaps the Clarendon alone excepted. The conversation turned on the difficulty of resisting favourite dishes. To the general surprise, the epicure asserted that there was no difficulty at all in the matter; that to a man of true taste simplicity was every thing, and to a man of sound appetite all dishes were equal. A ham exquisitely stewed, his favourite dish, was placed near him. "Now," said one of the party, "before I send you a slice of the very finest ham I have ever tasted, what would you say to it if you were a Jew?" He answered, bowing low to the dish, "Why, I should say, like King Agrippa, almost *thou* persuadest me to be a Christian."

It has been said of the late celebrated Rothschild, that though no man was less lavish of his money, no one was more ready to detect a love for it in others. At a City feast a gentleman observed, that for his part, though he thought vension good, he loved mutton better. "I knowsh why," said Rothschild to his neighbours, "it is becaush he does not like to pay the prishe—it is becaush mutton's *sheep*, and venshon's *deer*."—*Blackwood's Mag.*

"ROW, BROTHERS, ROW."

A NEW SONG, JUST PUBLISHED.
(Intended to be sung by Lord Melburne at the next aquatic excursion of His Majesty's Ministers.)

Air.—"Going, going—gone."

Row, brother, row,
Our boat sinks fast
Dan will, I fear,
Swamp us at last.

The *Rad* rapids
And pop'lar tide
Are turning now,
We must decide.

Throw over Dan,
And *Hume*bug Joe,
Or flounder on,
'Till down we go.

Which, ere we do,
'Tis clear, indeed,
Without *Dangers*
We can't proceed.

The storm gathers,
The sky grows dark,
Nothing can save
Our struggling bark.

We've had of late
A warning shock;
Church-rates have proved
Our *cinque*-ing rock.

While Westminster
(Thanks to "the Rump")
Has given us
A knock-down thump;

A thump that has
Aroused, I moan,
The dormant friends
Of church and throne;

And will, ere long,
Beyond all doubt,
To save the ship,
Turn us all out.

So, brothers, row,
Our boat sinks fast,
Dan will, I fear,
Swamp us at last.

Times.—ALPHA.

THE MALAY PIRATES,

WITH A SKETCH OF THEIR SYSTEM AND TERRITORY.

[The increasing audacity and mischievous power of the Malay Pirates, more particularly evinced in recent outrages which the British flag has been called upon to chastise and repress, have suggested a few observations and incidents descriptive of the character and courses of this singular people, derived from a practical acquaintance with their habits and country. We may be further tempted to offer some suggestions towards a remedy of this nuisance, by the colonization of the islands of the Eastern Archipelago.]

It is a saying—trite indeed, but not the less true—that the finest regions of the earth are in the possession of barbarians, who are incaple of appreciating or improving the splendid gifts of Nature. The rugged North is now the centre of civilization, and the wonders which human industry can achieve are displayed on a soil comparatively barren, but the genial climates of the South have had their day; and all history proves, that the arts and sciences which contribute to the dignity and happiness of mankind are independent of locality.

Take a map of Eastern Asia, and beginning with the beautiful Peninsula of Malacca, let your eye range over the magnificent assemblage of islands known by the name of the Eastern Archipelago; ranging from 8° of North latitude so near 15° South, and from the longitude of Sunda Straits to the Philippines.

Among them are numbered several islands of the first magnitude, as Sumatra, Java, Amboyna, and Borneo; the last being considerably larger than Great Britain. This extensive tract of territory, comprehending a superficies equal to one-third of Europe, is known to be one of the most productive and fertile spots in the universe. In addition to every ordinary production of the torrid zone, the cotton-tree and coffee, the nutmeg, cinnamon, pepper, and all the family of spices, here attain their highest perfection. The forests abound with every variety of timber found in other tropical countries; such as teak, satinwood, ebony, redwood, and the like. Nor is the earth without her mineral treasures of iron, gold, and precious stones. And who are the happy possessors of this magnificent portion of the globe? Hordes of naked savages, who are actual cannibals, thinly people the interior and the most unfrequented parts of the coasts; and with the exception of a handful of Europeans, the rest is occupied by Malays.

Every one, at all acquaintanted with Indian affairs, has heard of these formidable pirates. The number of vessels which they have contrived to master by force or stratagem, attests their spirit of enterprise; the wholesale butchery of all Europeans, whom shipwreck or any other accident may have thrown into their power, proves their brutal ferocity; and many a combat, in which even the arms and discipline of Europe have gained a dear-bought victory, gives evidence to their unconquerable valour. The local governments are obliged to use the utmost severity and vigilance to control those in their immediate neighbourhood; but the great body of the Malay nation is unsubdued and irreclaimable: even a domesticated Malay is like a wild beast half-tamed—his appetite for blood and violence is excited at the slightest provocation.

Yet with all this there is something highly romantic, and even interesting, in their national character. They are not wholly illiterate, being in possession of letters; as Mahometants they are of course acquainted with the Koran. They show great ingenuity in several mechanical arts peculiar to themselves; especially in the construction of arms, and the high-wrought temper and finish of those they carry on a considerable commerce by [illegible] some of their principal settlements wealthy merchants among them. Yet, in spite of all this, a propensity to war and violence is the ruling passion of the nation; and in many particulars, they strickingly remind us of our northern forefathers, the sea-kings of the olden time. These last are said to have embarked in wicker boats, covered with hides, and boldly trusting to such chances as the winds and waves might offer, to have rendered themselves the terror of the narrow sea by many a daring exploit. The Romans were to them what the European is to the Malay—intruders, conquerors, tyrants! They knew no nice distinction, but attacked indiscriminately every thing which bore an affinity to the Roman name. Some generous qualities gave occasional lustre to their rude valour, and poetry has not scrupled to record them asheroes. The posterity of these savages (as perhaps a Roman might have styled them) are at the present day a people great in war, and renowned for every art and science that can ornament or humanize society. In the Malay, we observe the unsparing ferocity of the Norseman, accompanied, however, with the same chivalrous valour; and the countries he inhabits present as favourable a situation for a mighty empire as any in the known world.

It is not intended here to attempt any lengthened detail of the habits and history of this singular people; but as the author happened some years ago to be placed in a situation to see much of their manners and customs, to present for the information and amusement of the general reader an outline of their general character, which may, at least, serve as a stimulus to some one more capable of doing justice to the subject.

The difference in some families of the human race from each other, in outward form and natural properties, is so marked and striking, that it seems necessary to conclude that the miraculous separation at Babel was accompanied by more distinctions than that of language. Certainly, a bull-dog does not differ more essentially in shape and quality from a greyhound than a Hindoo from a Malay. The symmetrical features, olive hue, the slender limbs and often elegant tournure of the former are in direct contrast with the broad face and coarse lineaments, the bull-neck, short stature, muscular limbs, and glaring yellow hue of the latter. The slighest acquaintance will show that their disposition and natural qualities are in equal opposition.

As to their domestic habits, they are such as might be expected in a rude people; their houses present the appearance of an English shed—oblong erections, supported by four or more stout posts. The space beneath is left quite open on all sides; and as it offers a shelter from the sun and rain, is devoted to cooking and other household purposes. They never exceed one story, and are formed of bamboo, which grows to an extraordinary size and solidity in these islands. The upper works of their proas, and even the huge mainsail, are formed of the same elastic material. These vessels are, for the most part, from forty to fifty feet in length, with rather more than a proportionate width of beam; some are considerably larger. The bottom is almost flat, and, with the exception of a small plank deck, or platform, which will seldom afford firm footing to more than ten or a dozen men, the rest of the space is occupied by the cabin, in which the men and cargo are promiscuously stowed. This room is of an upright oblong form, and its roof considerably higher than the gunwale of the boat; it is a sort of basket-work made of the cane above mentioned, and as their sharp lances can easily penetrate the interstices, is it a matter of no little danger to mount the same should it be necessary to get at the mainsail. They have only this one sail, which, in the eye of a European, appears disproportionably large, but carries them along at a wonderful rate with the wind aft or free; the thin laths of split bamboo of which it is composed are impervious to the wet, sufficiently light, and as they fall together or are disengaged like a Venetian blind, they afford great facility in reefing and furling, or spreading the entire sail when the occasion requires it. Beating to windward with such bulky machines is out of the question. Their only chance of safety when chased is to run before the wind. Their appearance is literally that of floating hen-coops.

The favourite dishes of the Malays are a pilau in the Turkish fashion, and curried meats of every description permitted by their religion. One of them, the prawn-curry, is in high goût with our Indian epicures. It has been said that their religion is Mahometan, however they came by it. Of course they profess to abjure wine and spirits; yet, like most of their sect, they will drink wine, when it is offered them, to an immoderate excess, and are very partial to sweet liqueurs, such as cherry-brandy, &c. One thing, however, is remarkable, that the debauch, once over, seldom leaves a hankering for a repetition. Unlike the barbarians of colder climates, they seem to possess a happy indifference to fermented liquors, except on some grand occasion. Their medium of intoxication is opium, which they both chew and smoke; sometimes they carry this propensity to such a degree, as to become as mischievous as so many wild beasts. When a Malay, in any of our colonies, has received an insult or an injury which his proud spirit scorns to put up with or survive—though sure to be knocked on the head like a mad dog, or perhaps blown off by a gun—he first determines to enjoy the gratification of deadly revenge. As a preliminary, he will chew *bang* (as the sailors call it), that is, a preparation of opium, until his spirits are wrought up to the requisite indifference to danger. He is then mad; but there is method in his madness, for he will proceed to the execution of his purpose with all the art and subtlety of a fox—or the tenacity of a bloodhound. An instance of this sort occurred some years ago at Bencoolen. A gentleman, resident in the town, had taken a liking to a Malay girl, and, as is the custom of the country, had bought her of her mother for a stated sum. These alliances are considered all over the East as an inferior sort of marriage, and such a contract implied no disgrace to either party. It so happened that a servant of the same gentleman, himself a Malay, married the sister. After a time, Mr. P.—— (the gentleman alluded to) became so violently enamoured of the last named female, and so lost to every moral obligation, that partly by persuasion, and partly by actual force, he procured the woman to cohabit with him. He was a remarkably athletic man, and as he boasted a thorough knowledge of the Malay character, always went armed up to the very teeth. He never walked out without a formidable leaden-headed bludgeon, and loaded pistols in his pockets. These, with a dagger, were deposited under his bed, over which a Turkish scimitar was suspended. The only male servants inside the house were two of the ever-faithful Hindoo race—the cook, and one who might be termed his valet, who slept at the entrance of the bed-room; the less trustworthy servants, among whom was this Malay, lodged in the out-buildings at some distance. We are thus particular, in order to show the art and coolness which the man subsequently displayed in executing his dreadful purpose. This was to destroy both the paramour and the adultress at one blow. Accordingly, finding his entreaties of no avail, he appeared to acquiesce in an injury which he was unable to prevent. No external sulkiness of demeanour displayed the boiling rage that rankled a his heart. A Malay will smile when he stabs, the better to throw his victim off his guard. The affair occasioned some scandal at first, but in a short time was forgotten by every body except the offended husband. One fatal morning he accosted the valet above mentioned, who had, by some means, lost a gold chain, of which he was not a little proud. He named a person, who, he said, had accidently found it that very morning, and advised him to lose no time in demanding it. He then himself appeared to go about his ordinary business. His manner was so calm and apparently good-humoured, that the valet had not the slightest suspicion of any sinister purpose. He accordingly set out in [illegible], hoping [illegible] back before his master, who was still asleep, should have risen. The moment this man's back was turned the Malay flew to the door—crept stealthily up-stairs to the beside of his intended victims. First, stabbing his wife, who, however, afterwards recovered, he plunged the reeking creese into the body of P——. The latter had no time to feel for his arms; his only chance was to wrench the weapon from the hand of his assailant. His strength, and the energy of despair, prolonged the conflict for more than half an hour; until, at length, the Malay had the satisfaction of seeing him fall at his feet a lifeless corpse. Had he done no more than this, the Governor declared he would have pardoned him; but he ran a-muck, as the phrase is—stabbed his wife's mother, who happened to meet him as he rushed out of the house; struck at every one that he met; and after being knocked down by a soldier, with the butt-end of his musket, was eventually blown off a gun from Fort-Marlborough.

The assassination of Governor Par, at the same residency, is another and similar instance. This gentleman was generally much beloved by the natives as well as English. He was distinguished for the urbanity of his manners, and the forbearing mildness of his administration; correcting all excesses with a gentle but impartial hand, and consulting, as far as his duty would permit him, the fierce prejudices of the Malays. Being induced, for some necessary purpose, to lay a short embargo on the [illegible] vessels, he had offended some of the chiefs; but on their remonstrance had actually withdrawn the embar-

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go. This, however, was not generally known, when on the evening of the same day he retired to his country house, within a short distance of Fort-Marlborough, where he had invited a large party of officers and gentlemen. A guard of sepoys and sentinels, placed in proper situations, were the customary precautions of the place; but no danger was apprehended from any quarter. Yet Malays had vowed his death—in the midst of the festive scene, two assassins had contrived to introduce themselves into his bed-chamber; on his retiring to rest, they literally cut off his head; and notwithstanding the shrieks and exertions of Mrs. Par, whose conduct on the occasion is represented to have been most heroic, the ruffians actually escaped out of the windows unrecognized, though the alarm and search must have been instantaneous.

Our people had an idea that the desperate fury of the Malay was the effect of intoxication produced by chewing opium. This opinion derived strength from a circumstance universally remarkable, that they seldom showed any signs of hostility when first encountered. Though their proas sometimes carry as many as sixty or seventy men, they would permit our boat's crews to board and take possession with submission, and even with apparent indifference; but the slightest oversight or accident which gave them a chance of success was invariably seized with a promptitude quite inconsistent with the desultory madness of intoxication. The Rattlesnake, sloop-of-war, was nearly captured by the crews of three proas whom she had detained. Captain Toole, as it is well known, was wounded, the first Lieutenant killed, and above forty of the ship's company either killed or wounded. The Malays were destroyed to a man; but though many of them had been on board for a considerable time, it was the accidental explosion of some cartridges in the arm-chest, and a little confusion thereby occasioned, that gave the signal for a general and simultaneous attack on their part.

During the last war H. M S. Belliqueux, of sixty-four guns, detained three proas under the suspicion of their being pirates. They made no resistance, and were already within half-a-cable's length of the ship, when unfortunately she let go her anchor: in an instant the Malays of one of the proas rose. Before a gun could be brought to bear, a Lieutenant (Turner) and eight men were killed and the rest wounded, and obliged to jump overboard and swim for their lives. In the meantime the proa's large mainsail had been hoisted, which soon carried her out of reach of the ship's guns, as well as the launch, the only boat that could be sent in chase. As this last was armed with a carronade, and the wind was light, a great many Malays were supposed to have been brought down by her fire. But notwithstanding the exasperation of our men, and their eager efforts to overtake her, she finally escaped. The other two proas attempted the same thing, but without success.

The valour of the Malays is a genuine innate quality, and requires no other stimulus than that which makes any other people warlike: and it is probable that what we consider horrible outrages are celebrated among themselves as acts of heroism and just retaliation. We treat them altogether as inferior beings, cut down their wood, and take possession, without much ceremony, of any part of what they conceive *their* territory which happens to suit our purpose. Their armed vessels are often a sort of secret letters of marque, ready for war or trade as occasion may offer; but some are *bonâ fide* traders, who assert the necessity of carrying arms for their own protection. We invariably burn, sink, or destroy all that are found with arms on board.

Their history is involved in fable: yet a tradition prevails among them that Juhan Sha, after various conflicts with the Emperors of Hindoostan, finally fixed his throne as first Sultan of the Malays at Achin, in the northern extremity of Sumatra; from whence the Malays have spread themselves over the sea-coasts of all these islands, as far as the Philippines. This migration of the nation into these parts is stated in their annals to have occured in the year of the Mahometan œra 601; about the beginning of the 13th century. They certainly resemble the Tartars more than any of their neighbours; and if the tradition be unfounded it is difficult to account for their being Mahometans.

The opinions on this subject, however, are various; and many are of opinion that the whole inhabitants of these islands are one people, and indigenous; and that the practical tribes, who have given such atrocious celebrity to the name of Malay, are really of the same stock with the Battas, Laws, Dyaks, Papuans, Javanese, and other inhabitants of the interior, who are sunk into the very lowest depths of human ignorance and barbarism.

Be that as it may, there is no doubt that the whole of these islands were once under the dominion of China, when they must have flourished in great prosperity. The ruins of temples and other public buildings of stone and marble, many of which have inscriptions in the Chinese language, attest the former flourishing condition of Borneo; and the first European visiters bear testimony to a high degree of civilization; the city so called, now a nest of wretched pirates, was, not more than a hundred years ago, populous and wealthy.

The Chinese are very numerous in all the islands: they are the principal artificers and shop-keepers; and their peaceful habits and orderly demeanour form a fine contrast with the lazy apathy and ferocious turbulence of the Malay.

As to the laws and institutions of the Malays of the coast (for the people of the interior are pagans and cannibals), they are said to be the worst parts of Mahometanism, mixed up with certain heathen superstitions peculiar to the themselves; they practise circumcision, and are believers in witchcraft; they purchase their wives,—often at an enormous price—the poorest seldom giving less than sixty dollars; this frequently reduces them to slavery. If they are unable to discharge the debt, the insolvent debtor is compelled to work for the creditor till he can pay. They have fines for theft and even murder; a custom which seems universal among barbarous nations: but in most cases the punishment depends on the power of the injured party to exact it. As to their government—they acknowledge certain supreme heads under the name of Sultans, Rajahs, Kings, &c.; but the power of these rulers is extremely limited, and mostly confined to the precincts of their own locality. Every village has its chieftain, and these seldom agree in any common object, but are perpetually at war with each other; and the justice they distribute among their followers depends on their own caprice: but plunder and bloodshed seems the invariable object of every Malay. We honour them with high-sounding titles; but it is difficult to conceive a greater caricature of royalty than a Malay sovereign in his wooden palace or barn, naked, except round the waist, squatted on a mat, and bargaining with all the eagerness of a Smithfield drover, or Jew huckster, to cheat you if possible out of a few dollars in the purchase of stock, fowls or vegetables.

These, however, are matters of mere curiosity; but the Malay depredations are a serious injury to our commerce: they raise the rate of insurance and the expense of equipment, by compelling the merchants to arm their vessels; and the savage murders with which they are accompanied are so shocking to humanity, as well as to every British feeling, that we are astonished that a nation possessing such gigantic power in the immediate neighbourhood should not long ago have extirpated such a nest of brutal marauders by some decisive effort. The little water that their flat-bottomed boats draw; the infinite number of bays, creeks, and rivers, which in such an immeasurable line of coast afford them easy shelter; the absolute impunity with which their attacks are overlooked, confining the danger to the mere attempt; the difficulty of distinguishing the actual offenders where all are so much alike; the love of plunder and hatred of Europeans, in which, however they differ on other subjects, they all agree:—these and many other considerations give courage to the Malay, and make it a matter of impossibility for the few cruisers who are employed in these seas to give any effectual protection to the trade. Colonization to the extent of erecting a line of forts along the most important coasts would go a great way in checking the evil; and what a splendid theatre would these beautiful islands afford for English industry, assisted by the immense powers of modern arts and discoveries. The climate would be an obstacle, but certainly not an insuperable one. Some parts are unhealthy to European constitutions; but in others the present settlers enjoy as good health as in England. When the East India Company had the exclusive privilege, colonization, except in partial instances was prohibited. Now that the whole of this immense portion of the globe has been laid open to English enterprise and English industry, what is to prevent an experiment which offers so many flattering advantages? Travellers are often at a loss to describe the scenes which frequently present the appearance of an earthly Paradise—groves of every various fruit and timber, containing many trees peculiar to the soil, stud the plains, and wave even on the mountain tops. The plains, intersected by numerous rivers, which rush in every picturesque form from the mountains, are often spread into meadows of immeasurable extent. They are enamelled with every tropical herb or plant which European art has converted to purposes of use or luxury. Gold, silver, copper, tin, and diamonds are the internal treasures of the earth.

This rich country, the wealthiest in natural productions that perhaps is to be found in the whole world, is in many parts quite uninhabited, or thinly peopled by straggling hordes of savages in the interior; whilst the sea-coast is principally in the hands of a nation, lawless, fierce, and brutal; whose bloody outrages have long called for retributive justice, and who can never be trained to habits of peace and industry but by the strong hand of power.

The eastern seas are infested, and the unhappy mariner, who by shipwreck or other accidents falls into their power, is ruthlessly murdered. Their perfidy is such that no treaty can be relied upon—they have been known to assassinate an invited guest at their own table; and such is their audacity, and so universal is the spirit of piracy among them, that should even a line-of-battle ship, much more a large Indiaman, meet with a serious accident in those seas, she will be surrounded in an incalculably short space of time by hundreds of proas, waiting the first favourable opportunity to plunder the wreck and butcher the crew.

This is so notorious that it is quite unnecessary to point out any particular instance. The practice is so universal that it cannot be charged to any desperate set of individuals, but belongs to the entire Malay nation. As the vulture, when far beyond the reach of human vision, sees or scents his prey, and darts upon it from unknown regions of the sky—so let a ship ground, and though half an hour before not a proa was to be seen, yet the moment her distress becomes apparent she will be surrounded by a fleet of them, prowling like wolves round a sheep-fold. Are not the interests of humanity concerned, as well as those of British merchants, to suppress or even to extirpate such a race?

The temperature of these fine islands, notwithstanding their proximity to the sun, is refreshed and rendered more temperate by the sea breezes, which blow constantly during the day; yet, though in many intances Englishmen have been known to domiciliate and accommodate themselves to the climate, so far as to work in the fields, still it would be necessary to employ Kaffirs for that purpose when a sufficient number of the ever-industrious, peaceable, and intelligent Chinese could not be procured. These last are perhaps the only people through whose labour the benefits of British colonization would be rendered effectual.—*United service Journal.*

LOCKHART'S LIFE OF SCOTT. Vol. IV.

From the zeal and industry of Mr. Lockhart, Sir Walter Scott is likely to become nearly as well known as Dr. Johnson. Here we see him in his daily routine of life—at his fireside, in his library, in his walks, in his convivial hours, and in his most familiar correspondence. All exhibit a portrait of the subject so full that if some of the touches were not the result of partiality, nothing could be desired.

This volume embraces a period of near four years, viz., from 1816 to 1820. In the life of Scott, the period was an eventful one, since it witnessed the production of some of his most splendid efforts of imagination—the three series of the *Tales of my Landlord* the *Heart of Mid Lothian*, the *Monastery*, the *Antiquary*, *Rob Roy*, *Ivanhoe*, and *Harold the Dauntless*. Besides these, we have *Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk*, and some miscellaneous pieces—in all conscience matter enough for one man. Yet during a portion of this time, Scott was visited by that most painful and most exhausting disorder, the cramp in the stomach. The truth is that he wrote too much—more than even his robust constitution could support.

Of *Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk*, which appeared early in January, 1816, we shall only say that it was received with approbation by some, with jealousy by more. Scott had touched on some of the foibles of his countrymen, and they can as little bear exposure as any people in Europe. The *Antiquary* had more success; its humour, its graphic descriptions, and, above all, its exposing the very foible for which the author himself was so remarkable, invested it with interest; Six thousand copies were sold in as many days. Yet, as he allowed, it was not so interesting as its predecessors, because the period did not admit of incidents so romantic.

When the first series of the *Tales of my Landlord* was ready, Scott's agent in these matters, James Ballantyne engaged Murray, of London, and Blackwood, of Edinburgh, as the publishers. Blackwood, however a man of strong understanding, though yet little known as such, objected to the termination of the *Black Dwarf*, which he and indeed justly thought, unworthy of the beginning. He therefore suggested some alterations, offering to pay the expense of the cancelled sheets. Scott was in a high rage, and he thus wrote to James Ballantyne:—

Dear James—I have received Blackwood's impudent letter. G—d—his soul! Tell him and his coadjutor that I belong to the Black Hussars of Literature, who neither give nor receive criticism. I'll be cursed but this is the most impudent proposal that ever was made.

Yet, in after years, Scott acknowledged that the sagacious bookseller was right.

But whatever criticism, or even common sense, might object to, the fashion of admiration was too strongly set in to make any bookseller fear for the result. The *Tales of My Landlord*, series the first, was nearly as successful as the *Antiquary*. Of course, the Presbyterians vented all their *odium theologicum* on the author for his treatment of the Scottish saints, as the Covenanters are called *by themselves*; but at this, securely ensconced behind his *incognito*, he could well afford to laugh, even though Dr. M'Crie was at the head of the Puritans. He could, indeed, expect no other from the sect. Yet, if he has erred at all, he has certainly erred in favour of the old Puritans; he has represented them in much too flattering colours—colours that will not stand the test of history. To qualify himself for the task of delineating the furious zealots with fidelity he waded through an ocean of forgotton tracts. He identified himself with the period. As his biographer observes—

"To reproduce a departed age with such minute and life-like accuracy as this tale exhibits, demanded a far more energetic sympathy of imagination than had been called for in any effort of his serious verse. It is indeed most curiously instructive for any student of art to compare the Roundhead of *Rokeby* with the Bluebonnets of *Old Mortality*. For the rest—the story is framed with a deeper skill than any of the preceding novels; the canvass is a broader one; the characters are contrasted and projected with a power and felicity which neither he nor any other master ever surpassed; and notwithstanding all that has been urged against him as a disparager of the Covenanters, it is to me very doubtful whether the inspiration of romantic chivalry ever prompted him to nobler emotions than he has lavished on the re-animation of the stern and solemn enthusiasm. This work has always appeared to me the *Marmion* of his novels.

Within a month after the publication of the *Black Dwarf* and *Old Mortality*, appeared *Harold the Dauntless*. This, no doubt, was designed to make the world believe that the novels and the poem could not be from the same pen. Yet there were people enough capable of detecting the policy—who suspected that the poem had been commenced some years before, and finished for the nonce. The poem was not a favourite; it was judged much inferior to *Triermain*, and, indeed, to all its predecessors. Yet it has great merit: it has passages equal to any thing which the same author ever produced. If the incidents are abrupt, they are strongly displayed; if the manners be dim and rude, they are true to the Danish character. But the generality of readers knew nothing of Scandinavian lore, and they could not relish the work. The truth is, Byron was now becoming the fashion, and had Scott produced works more splendid than even the *Lay of the Last Minstrel* or *Marmion*, he would not have been successful.

It is at least a curious coincidence in literature, that, as Cervantes, driven from the stage of Madrid by the success of Lope de Vega, threw himself into prose romance, and produced, at the moment when the world considered him as silenced for ever, the *Don Quixote* which has, outlived Lope's two thousand triumphant dramas—so Scott, abandoning verse to Byron, should have rebounded from his fall by the only prose romances which seem to be classed with the masterpiece of Spanish genius, by the general judgement of Europe.

Scott was first assailed by the cramp in the stomach in 1817.

The first serious alarms occurred towards the close of a merry dinner party in Castle-street (on the 5th of March), when Scott suddenly sustained such exquisite torture from cramp in the stomach, that his masculine powers of endurance gave way, and he retired from the room with a scream of agony which electrified his guests. This scene was often repeated, as we shall see presently. His friends in Edinburgh continued all that spring in great anxiety on his account. Scarcely, however, had the first symptoms yielded to severe medical treatment than he is found to have beguiled the intervals of his suffering by planning a dramatic piece on a story supplied to him by one of Train's communications, which he desired to present to Terry on behalf of the actor's first born son, who had been christened by the name of Walter Scott Terry.*

"The scene was," indeed, "often repeated," to the great distress of the author's friends. Yet his ardour continued undiminished. When a little relieved, he prosecuted his labours with the same diligence as in his best days, though he was frequently compelled to employ an amanuensis.

Rob Roy was no less successful than his former novels; yet it was composed under bodily anguish and debility. Ten thousand copies were immediately sold: an edition of three thousand more was soon called for; and its popularity may be further estimated from the fact that in the whole above fifty thousand copies have been sold. The *Heart of Mid Lothian* was also a favourite; yet, in our opinion, it is much inferior to the former. It is too long, too tedious—in many places too dull for continued popularity. It tells us, as plainly, as we can be told, that during its composition, the author was often languid in body and enfeebled in mind. The following account of his state while dictating the *Bride of Lammermoor* is full of melancholy interest:—

The *copy* (as MS. for the press is technically called) which Scott was thus dictating, was that of the *Bride of Lammermoor*; and his amanuenses were William Laidlaw and John Ballantyne; of whom he preferred the latter, when he could be at Abbotsford, on account of the superior rapidity of his pen; and also because John kept his pen to the paper without interruption, and though with many an arch twinkle in his eyes, and then an audible smack of his lips, had resolution to work on like a well-trained clerk; whereas good Laidlaw entered with such keen zest into the interest of the story as it flowed from the author's lips, that he could not suppress exclamations of surprise and delight—"Gude keep us a?—the like o' that!—eh sirs!"—and so forth—which did not promote dispatch. I have often, however, in the sequel, heard both these secretaries describe the astonishment with which they were equally affected when Scott began this experiment. The affectionate Laidlaw beseeching him to stop dictating, when his audible suffering filled every pause, "Nay, Willie," he answered, "only see that the doors are fast. I would fain keep all the cry as well as all the wool to ourselves; but as to giving over work, that can only be when I am in woollen." John Ballantyne told me that after the first day he always took care to have a dozen of pens made before he seated himself opposite to the sofa on which Scott lay, and that though he often turned himself on his pillow with a groan of torment, he usually continued the sentence in the same breath. But when dialogue of peculiar animation was in progress, spirit seemed to triumph altogether over matter—he arose from his couch and walked up and down the room, raising and lowering his voice, and as it were acting the parts. It was in this fashion that Scott produced the far greater portion of the *Bride of Lammermoor*—the whole of the *Legend of Montrose*—and almost the whole of *Ivanhoe*. Yet, when his health was fairly re-established, he disdained to avail himself of the power of dictation, which he had thus put to the sharpest test, but resumed, and for many years resolutely adhered to, the old plan of writing every thing with his own hand. When I once, some time afterwards, expressed my surprise that he did not consult his ease, and spare his eyesight at all events, by occasionally dictating, he answered, "I should as soon think of getting into a sedan chair while I can use my legs."

Nothing can better illustrate the severity of Scott's illness than the fact that when the *Bride of Lammermoor* was published—which was immediately after it was finished—he remembered nothing of the incidents which he himself had invented! This is a psychological curiosity:—

The book, says James Ballantyne, was not only written, but published, before Mr. Scott was able to rise from his bed; and he assured me, that when it was first put into his hands in a complete shape, he did not recollect one single incident, character, or conversation it contained! He did not desire me to understand, nor did I understand, that his illness had erased from his memory the original incidents of the story, with which he had been acquainted from his boyhood. These remained rooted where they had ever been; or, to speak more explicitly, he remembered the general facts of the existence of the father and mother, of the son and daughter, of the rival lovers, of the compulsory marriage, and the attack made by the bride upon the hapless bridegroom, with the general catastrophe of the whole. All these things he recollected, just as he did before he took to his bed; but he literally recollected nothing else;—not a single character woven by the romancer, not one of the many scenes and points of humour, nor any thing with which he was connected as the writer of the work. "For a long time," he said, "I felt myself very uneasy in the course of my reading, lest I should be startled by meeting something altogether glaring and fantastic. However, I recollect that you had been the printer, and I felt sure that you would not have permitted any thing of this sort to pass." "Well," I said, "upon the whole, how did you like it?" "Why," he said, "as a whole, I felt it monstrous gross and grotesque: but still the worst of it made me laugh, and I trusted the good-natured public would not be less indulgent." I do not think I ever ventured to lead to the discussion of this singular phenomenon again; but you may depend upon it, that what I have now said is as distinctly reported as if it had been taken down in short-hand at the moment; I should not otherwise have ventured to allude to the matter at all. I believe you will agree with me in thinking that the history of the human mind contains nothing more wonderful.

Yet this work has the most pathos, the most profound interest, of any creation of the author's. As Mr. Lockhart observes, "it is the most pure and powerful of all the tragedies that Scott ever penned."

The romance of *Ivanhoe*, or at least the greater part of it, was dictated in the same manner as the *Bride of Lammermoor*. Its success was even greater. "It was received," says Mr. Lockhart, "throughout England with a more clamorous delight than any of the Scotch novels had ever been." Yet we do not think it equal to *Waverley* or *Rob Roy*.

It may appear strange that such vast creations of genius as those we have mentioned should have been produced under such melancholy circumstances of bodily feebleness, and mental depression. To account for the fact would sadly puzzle the materialist. But—what would puzzle him still more—the strength of the mind is often in an inverse proportion to the feebleness of the body. Scott felt his feebleness—he felt his despondency, and beautifully has he described his state in some verses which he composed one autumnal evening while his debility was upon him:—

The sun upon the Weirdlaw Hill,
In Ettrick's vale, is sinking sweet;
The westland wind is hush and still—
The lake lies sleeping at my feet
Yet not the landscape to mine eye
Bears those bright hues that once it bore;
Though evening, with her richest dye,
Flames o'er the hills of Ettrick's shore.

With listless look along the plain
I see Tweed's silver current glide,
And coldly mark the holy fane
Of Melrose rise in ruin'd pride
The quiet lake, the balmy air,
The hill, the stream, the tower, the tree—
Are they still such as once they were,
Or is the dreary change in me!

Alas, the warp'd and broken board,
How can it bear the painter's dye!
The harp of strain'd and tuneless chord,
How to the minstrel's skill reply!
To aching eyes each landscape lowers,
To feverish pulse each gale blows chill;
And Araby's or Eden's bowers
Were barren as this moorland hill.

But we must conclude, by observing that the present volume is equal in interest to any of its three predecessors. —*Atlas.*

* This young gentleman is now an officer in the East India Company's army.

Authors.—"Literary men," says Mr. Bulwer, "have not with us any fixed and settled position as men of letters." We have, like Mr. Cooper's American lady, no precedence. We are, in fact, nobody. Our place, in the language, is nowhere. Like certain birds and beasts of difficult classification, we go without any at all. We have no more caste than the Pariahs. We are on a par—according as we are scientific, theologic, imaginative, dramatic, poetic, historic, instructive, or amusing—with quack doctors, street-preachers, strollers, ballad-singers, hawkers of last dying speeches, punch-and judies, conjurors, tumblers, and other "divarting vagabonds." We are as the Jews in the east, the Africans in the west, or the gipsies any where. We belong to those to whom nothing can belong. I have some misgivings, Heaven help us—if any author have a parish! I have serious doubts if a work be a qualification for the workhouse! The law apparently cannot forget, or forgive, that Homer was a vagrant, Shakspeare a deer-stealer, Milton a rebel. Our very cracks tell against us in the statute,—Poor Stoneblind, Bill the poacher, and Radical Jack have been the ruin of our gang. We have neither character to lose, nor property to protect. We are by law—outlaws, underserving of civil rights. We may be robbed, libelled, outraged with impunity;—being at the same time liable, for such offences, to all the rigour of the code. I will not adduce, as I could do, a long catalogue of the victims of this system which seems to have been drawn up by the "Lord of Misrule," and sanctioned by the "Abbot of Unreason." I will select, as Sterne took his captive, a single author. To add to the parallel, behold him in a prison! He is sentenced to remain there during the monarch's pleasure, to stand three times in the pillory, and to be amerced besides in the heavy sum of two hundred marks. The sufferer of this threefold punishment is one rather deserving of a triple crown, as a man, as an author, and as example of that rare commercial integrity which does not feel discharged of its debts, though creditors have accepted a composition, till it has paid them in full. It is a literary offence—a libel, or presumed libel, which has incurred the severity of the law; but the same power that oppresses him refuses or neglects to support him in the protection of his literary character and his literary rights. His just fame is depreciated by public slanderers; and his honest, honourable earnings are forestalled by pirates. Of one of his performances no less than twelve surreptitious editions are printed, and 80,000 copies are disposed of at a cheap rate in the streets of London. I am writing no fiction, though one of fiction's greatest masters. The captive is—for he can never die—that captive author is Scott's, Johnson's, Blair's Marmontel's Lamb's Chalmer's Beattie's—good witnesses to character these!—every Englishman's, America's Germany's France's, Spain's, Italy's Arabia's—all the world's Daniel De Foe!—*Hood in the Atenæum.*

A Blind Turn-out.—Thirty years back, blind horses were numerous in stage coaches; in fact, it would now and then happen, that the whole team were in darkness. "Well, over *that*, sir," said one of the old school of coachmen to a passenger that sat behind him on the box, having just passed a dangerous bridge on a foggy night. "*Only one eye amongst us.*" That "one" was his own! —*Nimrod.*

Laughable Contest.—A dispute took place between a Capuchin and a Jew, as to who could cite the greater number of holy individuals; and it was at length agreed, that they should alternately pluck a hair from each other's beards, on naming every sainted personage. Capuchin, (pulling a hair from the Jew's beard,) "St. Francis!" Jew, (pulling a hair from the Capuchin's beard,) "Mosesh!" Capuchin, (another hair from the Hebrew,) "St. Cecilia!" Jew, (another hair from the friar,) "David!" Capuchin, (plucks three together.) "Three eastern kings!" Jew, (plucking seven hairs from his adversary,) "Seven Maccabees!" Capuchin, (tearing off the whole of the Jew's beard,) "The eleven thousand virgins!"—*Fraser's magazine.*

Printed at the Courier Press, by Sorabjee Dorabjee.